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HOW TO MAKE HAND MADE FLOWERS

ADA JONES SMITH

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by

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Published by

ADA JONES SMITH

Room 1012—101 Park Ave., New York

LC19222

First Edition

TT 890
.55

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22-20708

© C1A684685

AUG 24 '22

no 1

INTRODUCTION

IN this book of Hand-made Flowers it has been my aim to give a variety of principles and to show the many kinds of materials that may be used with satisfactory results.

It would be folly to deceive ourselves or others in thinking we may imitate Nature's handiwork. We can only hope to have hand-made flowers artistic. Many times the same principle is used for various flowers. To make the flower realistic, choose a shade of ribbon or silk as near the natural color of the flower as possible. To further distinguish the flower add commercial foliage. Proper foliage for many flowers is obtainable. For instance, in making violets, we would use violet colored material,—if a rose, we would use rose-colored material.

In this book are thirty-two models and the use of many different materials is described,—silk, satin, velvet, organdy, kid, velvet, ribbon, chiffon, gingham, fancy ribbon, and chenille.

The fancy ribbon creations are nice for boudoir decorations such as lamp or candle shades, pillows, bags or fancy boxes. Pink satin or chiffon flowers are used with pleasing effect for caps and negligee.

A hat may be trimmed with flowers made of the same material as the hat, or a contrasting material is in good taste.

Many evening gowns are trimmed quite elaborately. A single flower or a small bunch of flowers may be used to add interest to an afternoon or street dress. The woman who likes to express her individuality appreciates this.

Velvet or velvet ribbon flowers are used for afternoon dress, yarn flowers for street dress, and organdy for an organdy hat or dress. All these flowers not only add charm to the gown or hat, but also are fascinating to make and truly very simple to the one who knows how.

Though exact measurements for the models have been given, after making a few you will find that the size is not so important when you reflect that flowers are all sizes. You will know the principles and so you will be able to utilize many small scraps in your flower making. The kid flowers are made from the top part of old kid gloves.

The art of flower making may be the means of increasing one's earnings. The author knows many who have done this. Some have taken orders, some have sold their creations as they were completed, others sell through Woman's Exchanges, and still others teach classes in flower making. Thus the possibilities of this work are many.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR FLOWER MAKING

CAREFULLY read directions for making a flower. Note which silk is dampened before using and which is not. Note which petals are gathered between thumb and finger and which need to be gathered with a needle and thread. Plan silk needed before you begin to cut a flower, place your pattern on your material as you would before making a dress.

Provide yourself with the following things: piece of oilcloth for table top, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of clean cheesecloth, a platter or plate, old scissors to cut wire, sharp scissors to cut silk, tape measure or small ruler, pencil, box of pins, sheet wadding, absorbent cotton, needle and thread and thimble, sachet, pincers, ten cents worth of gum arabic.

Take $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of cheesecloth, fold twice, wet in ice cold water and wring out as dry as possible. Place this on a platter. Between the folds of this wet cloth some of the petals are dampened before making a flower. Cut all of your patterns and silk pieces before you start to make a bunch of flowers. If when working with a petal it gets dry put it back under the wet cheesecloth to dampen and take another.

Absorbent cotton makes a fine filling for sachets, apples and buttons for rose centers, but lamb's wool is easier to sew thru. It is more expensive than absorbent cotton and less apt to be found in every home.

Sheet wadding is used when a flower is large and a common wire stem is too weak and small to look nice with the flower. Cut a small sheet of wadding into strips 12 inches square, tear it into $\frac{1}{2}$ inch widths, separate the layers. Wind one piece at a time. A padded stem is covered more easily with fibre. If too many layers of wadding is wrapped on the stem wire at one time the stem will be bulky and hard to manage. Thus wrap stem with one thickness at a time. Add as many strips as necessary to make stem the desired size.

Glue. Obtain ten cents worth of powdered gum arabic from any druggist. Put this with 2 teaspoons flour in a large mouthed bottle, preferably an old mucilage bottle. Add $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 teaspoons cold water or as

little as it will take to soften the gum arabic, allow to set over night. If it is too thin the next morning set it aside in a warm place without the cork. Allow it to evaporate to the consistency of commercial glue. One should plan to prepare the glue several days before using it. If this glue is kept for some time after making it may sour. Souring will not harm the sticking qualities. If it becomes thin while not in use remove the cork and allow it to evaporate for several days. This is a most satisfactory glue.

Stamens when purchased will have little flecks of color on both ends of the linen threads. To use them in a center one may follow diagram and text of Art. XXII. Or one may cut the desired amount from the bundle and have the color only on one end of the thread. Keep your stamens smooth and bound tightly. This makes it easier to cut them. Before cutting them know that your bundle is caught tightly thru the middle with winding wire. Cut the desired number away from the bunch on one side of the center wire and leave stub of cut ends under the wire.

To arrange a bunch of stamens about a pep hold the stamens between your left thumb and finger and place chosen pep on them and work them about the stem evenly (Art. VII, Fig. 12). Add interest to your center by varying the length of stamen stems. Tie stamens securely and clip excess ends at an angle *up* the stem and bind with winding wire. Remove stiffness from the center by bending the stamen threads in over the pep.

To apply winding wire hold leaf or petal between thumb and finger of left hand. Take winding wire in right hand and bring end up and catch it between the thumb and finger of the left hand while winding wire 2 or 3 times about the base of the leaf with the right hand. Pull wire tightly, cut away most of the excess material beneath base, hold tie wire in right hand straight out from flower and stem in left hand and twist stem, rolling flower up on wire toward right hand. When all of the goods tapering down on the wire has been secured bring wire in right hand in and down to form stem.

As one goes along making flowers one's technic becomes more perfect and there is less material wasted in finishing the base of a petal or a flower. The best workmen have very little, if any excess goods tied into the winding wire to be tapered off before the stem is finished.

A spray or calyx may be commercial or may be made of silk or velvet as follows: (1) take a small piece of material 1 inch square; (2) fold diagonally three times; (3) fold fourth time and one end will be longer than the other; (4) cut off this long end; (5) clip each corner of triangle slightly; (6) unfold spray and slit $\frac{1}{2}$ the distance from center hole to the periphery of piece of material, this will make it fit better when stem wire is run through hole and spray folded and glued about base of flower. See Article XI. Another kind of spray has been described in Article IX.

Flower centers may be a commercial product or may be assembled by using stamens and peps.

Leaves like those used in Berry Cluster are the most commonly used. They are made from squares of silk (Art. II, Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8). A more economical leaf may be made like leaf described in (Art. III, Figs. 4, 5, 6). Sometimes one has a small triangular piece of material but cannot get a square out of it. So save all of the small queer shaped pieces of materials.

The leaf included in the Loose Bud Spray (Art. I) is present more for its green color than for its realistic appearance. Organdy and silk may be hemstitched into triangular pieces and used for leaves with picot edges. When having this hemstitching done it is always a good plan to have a quantity done at one time. One is constantly using green leaves and these are always correct. They are a good style for so many flowers. Commercial leaves can be obtained at milliner shops.

Stems may be finished in a variety of ways. They may be covered with rubberized tape, silk winding fibre, bias strips of green silk, velvet or green organdy, white or colored embroidery cotton or silk. There are also many commercial stem coverings.

Rubberized tape has glue in its preparation and may be made to adhere by pressing with the thumb and finger. To apply, start at the base of a flower and cover the base thoroughly, twist the tape about the stem for $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more then, holding flower and wire stem in the left hand pull tape down toward end of wire and flatten onto wire with a few rolls of the thumb and finger. Tear tape at end and roll.

Green Winding Fibre is one of the dressy stem finishes. Cut as much fibre from the spool as you think will wind the stem. Allow this fibre to uncurl as much as possible. Do not try to roll about a stem. Turn the stem with one hand and wind the fibre on flat and smooth with the other hand.

In assembling a bunch of flowers one may (1) tie all wires in one stem and tape or silk the branch, or (2) all wires may be covered separately and flowers tied in a bunch with stems spread or sprangled out.

Loose Bud Spray

ARTICLE I

CUT

6—One inch squares for buds

3—2½ inches by 1⅛ inches for leaves

A.

THIS bunch of silk flowers consists of six buds and three leaves. It is very pretty when made of silk of different pastel shades. While the leaves may not seem the shape of a leaf they lend color to the bunch.

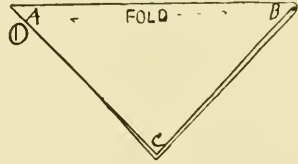
Place the pieces of silk between the wet cheesecloth until they become thoroughly dampened and smooth. When ready to use, take a piece of silk for bud and fold diagonally. (Art. I, Fig. 1). Start at right hand edge to gather with thumb and finger. Hold with left hand and gather with right. Then hold with left thumb and finger and have 3 inches of winding wire extend below the bud. Twist one end of fine wire around the base of the bud three times, pulling tightly (Art. I, Fig. 2) with the right hand. The ends of the wires make the stem of the bud. While the silk is still wet take the pincers and with the very point catch the tip of the puff and twist two or three times. (Art. I, Fig. 3). To release pincers, press down in the center and at the same time pull the pincers out.

Wrap the wire stems with rubberized tape.

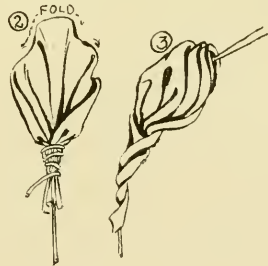
LEAF

Take the piece of silk cut for leaves and proceed as follows: (1) fold the raw edges to the center; (2) fold again lengthwise; (3) tie in a loose knot; (4) bring the two ends together; (5) hold in place with the left thumb and finger and wind around the base with winding wire. Finish same as the bud. (Art. I, Fig. 4, 5, 6, 7).

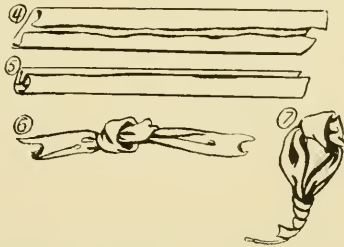
Assemble the six buds and three leaves by tying them with a fine wire and covering the wire with a piece of the material used to cover the stems. Sprangle or spread the stems.



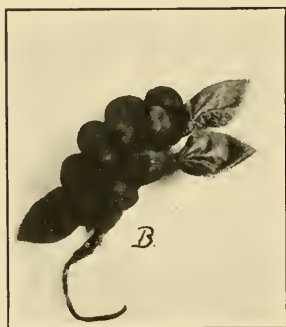
Art. I, Fig. 1.



Art. I, Figs. 2, 3.



Art. I, Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7.



Berry Cluster

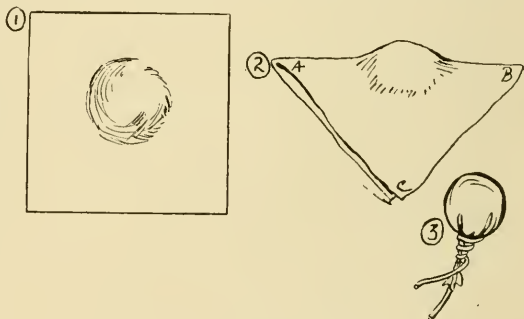
ARTICLE II

CUT

- 3—1 inch squares for leaves
- 10—1 inch squares for berries.

THE Berry Cluster consists of ten berries and three green leaves.

To make a berry, place the pieces of silk in the damp cloth. Take a small amount of cotton and roll it with thumb and finger to make a small hard ball. Add flakes of moist cotton until desired size of three-eighths inch is obtained. Place the ball of cotton in the center of piece of moist silk and fold silk diagonally. (Art. II, Fig. 1, 2). Pucker all of the silk to one point at the base of the covered ball; catch in place with winding wire. Wrap the wire tightly about the silk and stem, then holding the wire at right angles to the stem twist stem and bind to the end of the silk goods. Do not wrap these stems with tape.



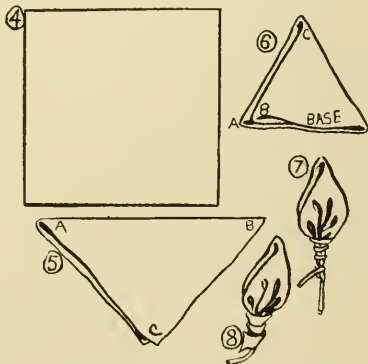
Art. II, Figs. 1, 2, 3.

TO ASSEMBLE:

(1) Beginning at the top, group three berries, place one with two below; (2) wrap winding wire high and tightly about the base of the berries; (3) add a fourth berry below the last two and secure with winding wire; (4) add fifth and sixth berries, one on each side of fourth and secure as above; (5) add seventh under fourth and wrap with winding wire once; (6) add eighth and ninth under fifth and sixth, securing again; (7) add tenth berry under seventh to finish the cluster (Art. II, Fig. 9); (8) leaving the longest wire to form the stem; (9) cut away the remaining fine wires at an angle. Never clip them off in one bunch or in one place on the stem.

LEAF

Fold silk diagonally, bring the left hand corner A to the right hand corner



Art. II, Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

B. The raw edges are now on the open side. Gather raw edges at the base with right thumb and finger. Hold with left thumb and finger and wind with winding wire as you did the buds. Wrap the stems of the leaves with tape. Place them back of the berries so that the leaves only will show. Wrap all wires in one stem and twist stem up and around artistically.



Art. 11, Fig. 9.

Raisins

ARTICLE III

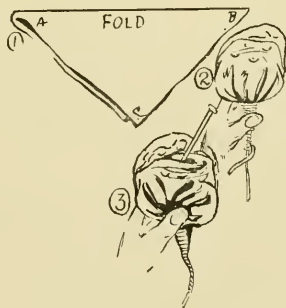
CUT

16—1¾ inch squares for raisins.

5—Triangles 2½ inches on each side.
(Green for leaves)

RAISINS make a very smart trimming for a hat when placed about the crown or on the brim of a large hat. It makes the bunch more interesting if one can get the raisin shade of silk but these ornaments may be made any color one has silk to make them of.

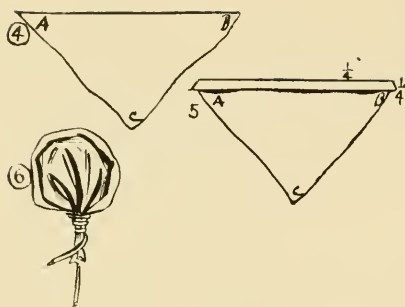
To make raisins: put the pieces of silk in the wet cheesecloth to dampen. (1) Take one piece of silk and fold diagonally; (2) press edge with thumb and finger; (3) gather from the right hand corner B to C and from C to A; (4) hold with the winding wire and cut away silk to taper off nicely on stem (Art. III, Figs. 1, 2); (5) hold firmly and flat with the left thumb and finger and with the pointed end of pincers or pin take a tiny piece of silk and draw it down as tight and as far as possible (Art. III, Fig. 3); (6) Do this in two or three places while silk is wet. When dry the raisin will continue to have the realistically rough and wrinkled appearance; (7) Wrap each stem with tape or winding silk.



Art. III, Figs. 1, 2, 3.

LEAF.

This leaf is made of a triangular piece of silk. (1) Turn top edge over to make a



Art. III, Figs. 4, 5, 6.

BRANCH

To make the branch: (1) take 4 inches of stem wire; (2) wrap it with a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch strip of sheet wadding; (3) cover 1 inch down with fibre silk; (4) turn and bend the covered tip over to make a loop of covered wire $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length; (5) proceed to cover the stem with silk winding fibre.



CUT

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1— $\frac{1}{4}$ —inch square | } Leaves |
| 2— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch square | |
| 1— $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch square | |

Cut the required pieces of silk and place in a damp cloth.

In making apples: (1) Cut a piece of the small green stem wire about four inches long; (2) make a small loop in one end of the stem wire; (3) attach a length of tie wire in the loop; (4) catch the center of the silk squares and attach the silk tightly to the stem wire with the winding wire—this will later form the dimple or blossom part of the apple—(5) Take a long $\frac{1}{4}$ inch strip of sheet wadding and wind it around the wire up near the end to which the silk is attached. Use sufficient quantity to fill the silk plumply; (6)

quarter inch hem; (2) press with thumb and finger; (3) bring down to C; (4) gather with thumb and finger up to A; (5) wind with fine wire and wrap with tape or winding floss.

TENDRIL

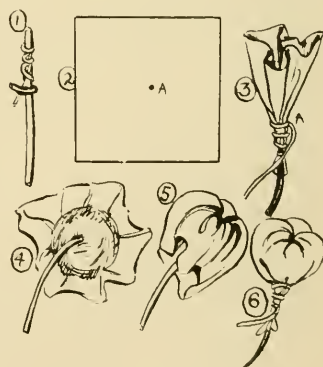
For the tendril use about 12 inches of winding wire. Split the winding fibre and wind a few strands on the wire, then wind the covered wire around a small knitting needle to make the tendril.

Small Apple Spray

ARTICLE IV

CUT

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1— $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch square | } Apples |
| 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch square | |
| 1— $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch square | |



Art. IV, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

bring down each corner of silk over the cotton and work in the rest of the silk (Art. IV, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6); (7) Hold in place with left thumb and finger and secure with winding wire; (8) cut off the green stem wire and taper off the bulky silk nicely; (9) wrap $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the stem with tape or winding silk.

LEAF

Refer to article II, figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

TO ASSEMBLE THE GROUP:

(1) Wrap a 6 inch stem wire with a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch strip of sheet wadding; (2) cover 1 inch down with fibre silk; (3) turn and bind the covered tip over to make a loop of covered wire $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length; (6) proceed to cover the stem with fibre silk; (7) insert the smallest leaf one inch from the loop, bind to stem with winding wire, cover with fibre silk and proceed down the stem; (8) $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below place the smallest apple and hold with winding wire as you did the leaf; (9) $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from apple place the second leaf and on opposite side from this leaf; (10) place the second apple; (11) 1 inch from this apple set on the two leaves, and (12) 1 inch from these leaves the largest apple. Now that they are assembled wrap the long branch with the tape or winding silk.



Apple Spray

ARTICLE V

CUT

3— $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch squares.

8—leaves as per pattern
Plate III.

CUT the pieces of silk for apples and place in a damp cloth. (1) Take enough cotton to make

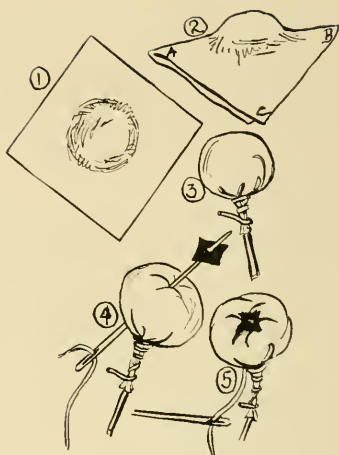
the apple the desired size; (2) place this cotton in the center of the silk; (3) fold silk diagonally; (4) bring the other corners down and work in the rest of the fullness with left thumb and fingers; (5) secure with winding wire; (6) cut away the bulky silk and wind the rest to taper off nicely (Art. V, Figs. 1, 2, 3).

There are several ways to make the blossom end of the apple, but first make the dimple for the blossom by bringing a needle and thread through the cotton and silk two or three times, pulling tightly to form the dimple. Now take a piece of silk of a dark color ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch square) and sew in center (Art. V, Figs. 4, 5). Trim off all but a tiny amount. You may also use $\frac{1}{4}$ inch brown yarn or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch green embroidery silk

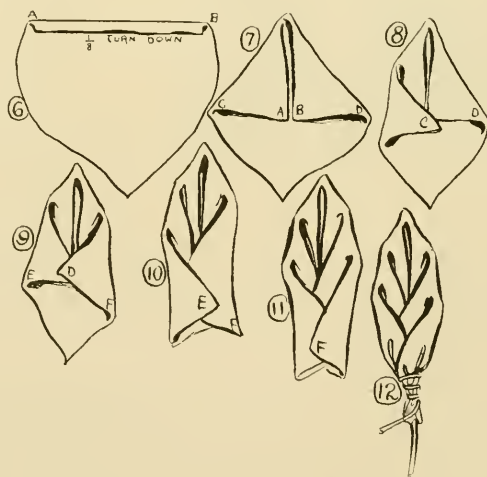
or anything for a little color at the blossom. Wrap each apple stem with winding silk or tape 1 inch only on the stem.

LEAVES

To get a true pattern of the leaf, place tissue paper over the diagram and trace. Plate III. Cut 8 leaves of silk, being most careful to leave the top edges on the bias of the silk. Place silk in the damp cloth. When thoroughly dampened: (1) turn the top edge down $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and press edge; (2) find center of the straight folded edge; (3) fold right half in at right angles to left half; (4) fold left half in so that the edges of right and left half meet in the center of the leaf. Looking at the leaf one finds all of the fullness or folds upon the top surface. The back of the leaf will be smooth; (5) proceed to fold as per diagram (Art. V, Figs. 8, 9, 10, 11); first on the right and then on the left side, folding each time from silk on top or pushing the top silk over to make the desired fold. Each fold covers the raw edge of the last. Gather petal or leaves at the base with thumb and finger. Hold with winding wire and wrap with tape or silk. Assemble leaves so there is a bunch of four on each stem. Place apples in the center, hold with tape or winding wire.



Art. V, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.



Daisy

ARTICLE VI

CUT

16 petals as per diagram 23, Plate IV.

2—1½ inch squares.

2 green leaves from same pattern as petals.

BE most particular to have the top or straight edge of the pattern on the bias of the silk. Cut the two pieces for the bud and center of the flower from silk of color of the flowers. Place silk for petals and leaves in the damp cloth and proceed

to fold as in making the folded leaves for Article V. Hold in mind you are to make a long slim petal or leaf (Art. VI, Fig. 1). Each time you fold, pull all excess fullness toward base of petal. Do not try to get in too many folds. Finish all petals the same length. Be careful to cut away the bulky silk after securing end of petal with winding wire. Before assembling the flower wrap 1 inch of stem of each petal with winding wire. If you wish the petal to curve a little, shape it with your fingers while it is damp and allow it to dry that way.

BUD AND CENTER

These are made as the berry in Article II. See (Art II, Figs. 1, 2, 3).

TO ASSEMBLE THE PETALS:

(1) Place them evenly around the center ¾ inch from the end of the petal, set two on at a time, wind tightly with wire and set on two more and so on; (2) when 16 have been arranged in this manner cut away all but one wire and wrap this with a ¼ inch strip of sheet wadding. Two inches along the stem from the base of the flower place the bud and two leaves, hold with the fine winding wire and wrap the whole stem with winding silk.



Art. VI, Fig. 1.



Small Peony

ARTICLE VII

CUT

- 5 small } Petals
- 7 large }
- 4 large for green leaves as per diagrams 20, 21, 22, Plate IV.

BEFORE cutting the petals and leaves be sure that the straight edge of the pattern is on the

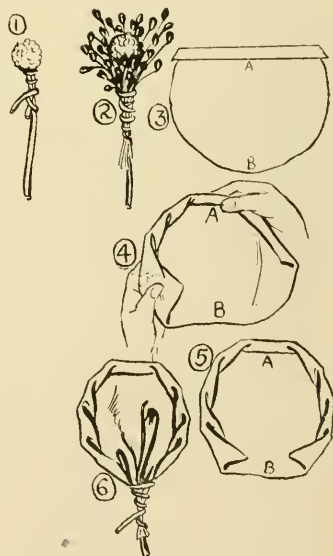
bias of the material. Place the silk in the wet cloth. (1) Turn the top edge over twice to the depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; (2) from center fold a long narrow sweep to the left; (3) keep on folding long narrow sweeps, covering the raw edge each time; (4) hold the completed side between the fingers of the left hand and fold the right side in the same way. Be sure to start from the center of tip when folding the right side. As the edges are curved there will be about 5 or 6 folds along each side. This then gives the desired light and dark shading along the edge of the petals; (5) gather at base with thumb and finger and hold in place with winding wire. Make each petal or leaf flat by pressing it tightly between thumb and finger (Art. VII, Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6).

TO ASSEMBLE:

(1) Arrange a small bunch of stamens about a fancy pep. A rolled bud may be used instead of a commercial pep (Art. VII, Figs. 1, 2); (2) secure them in place with winding wire; (3) cut a stem wire 5 inches long and secure end in center of the stamens; (4) trim away the bulky ends of stamens and finish with winding wire; (5) set small petals on, one at a time. Set them high and close to pep and wind tightly, once around for each petal. Cut away excess wire; (6) set large petals on exactly even with the base of the small petals. Use winding wire as above; (7) finish wires neatly.

SPRAY OR CALYX

Cut a piece of silk 1 inch square and trim around the edges to make 4 or 5 scallops. Snip a hole in the center and pull the stem through. Place a bit of glue on the scallops and press them to the back of petals.



Art. VII, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

STEM

Cut a strip of sheet wadding $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and separate. Wrap a stem wire with this to make a soft surface to hold the winding floss or fibre.

LEAVES

The leaves are made in the same manner as the petals. Wrap the stem 1 inch down with the winding silk. Place two leaves on the stem each side of the flower. Hold with winding wire. Cut away the fine wires to make a smooth stem. Wrap the stem from the base of the flower down to the end.

The small peony has a leaf and petal that requires patience to make but the finished product is well worth the effort. A flower of this kind is very pretty on almost any kind of a hat. If the folds have a tendency to release the raw edges, a speck of glue on a tooth pick tucked in here and there will correct this.



Taffeta Rose

ARTICLE VIII

THIS rose is made of a light weight taffeta. Three circles are used. One circle 4 inches in diameter. One circle $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. One circle 3 inches in diameter. Divide each circle into five parts and cut to within $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the center on each one of these spokes. Round off corners slightly

and place in a damp cloth. When thoroughly wet curve the edges by rolling over a knitting needle (Art. VIII, Figs. 1, 2). When dry touch up with a darker shade of transparent water color to make the rose more realistic. Place stamens in a small bunch at the end of a green wire and around this bunch arrange a second row with heads about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch higher than the first row. (See Art. XIV, Figs. 1, 2). Make a small opening in the center of the smallest circle, push the stem wire through, draw about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of silk down on the stem and hold with winding wire. This gives the petals the overlapping that we wish them to have. Repeat with the second and third. Finish the back of the rose with a commercial calyx. Cut and insert stem in a rubber stem made especially for roses.

It is large enough to be cut in two places to insert the stems of branches of leaves. The end of the wire must be turned back $\frac{1}{4}$ inch against rubber stem to hold it in place. Glue the calyx in place.

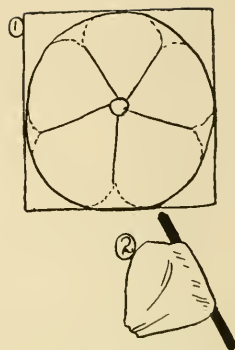
Roses

IN the making of roses and roselike flowers such as the pond lily, similar principles are involved: (1) the silk for the petals is cut in squares; (2) it is folded diagonally; (3) gathered in small pleats or gathers from right hand upper corner B down to corner C and to left hand corner A to C (Art. IX, Figs. 9, 10, 11); (4) working thus with a piece of silk on the bias allows a great deal of freedom in shaping the petal. Each petal should be curved and rounded out as it is gathered at the base; (5) the edge of each petal is improved by folding it back $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. This gives strength to the rim of the petal and in some flowers adds the charm of increased size or fullness. This is done by holding the petal in the left hand with concave surface toward you.

The Tea Rose (Art. IX, Figs. 9, 10, 11, 12) is the most simple to make. It needs no special length or width to the petals and is assembled easily. Whereas the petals for the Bud Rose (Art. XII) must be a given length. And the petals of the Pond Lily (Art. XI) must be kept curved but flat and broad.

Centers of roses vary. One may assemble a rose about one of several different centers. (1) A rolled bud (Art. IX, Figs. 8, 12); (2) a baby bud (Art. XI, Fig. 5); (3) a commercial pep (Art. VII, Figs. 1, 2); (4) a bunch of commercial stamens (Art. XIV, Fig. 1); (5) a berry with or without commercial stamens.

Stems may be finished by slipping the stem wire into a commercial stem or they may be twisted with silk fibre or rubberized tape.



Art. VIII, Figs. 1, 2.



Tea Rose and Berry

ARTICLE IX

CUT

- 5— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch squares for petals.
- 1—3 inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches for center.
- 11— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch squares, light.
- 11— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch squares, dark, for berries.

2— $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 1 inch for green calyx or spray.

3— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch square for green leaves.

THIS group illustrates the way in which one may use scraps and small pieces of silk. Two shades of silk, a light and a dark may be used. The leaves should be green.

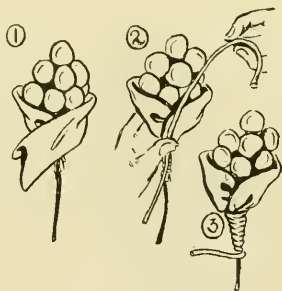
I would suggest that you make the berries first. (Proceed as in Article II, Figs. 1, 2, 3.) These berries are about half the size of the ones described in Art. II, but the smaller the berry the more effective it is and the more easily it is handled.

TO ASSEMBLE:

Each cluster contains eleven berries assembled to assume a conical shape. (Blackberry.) (1) Have one berry in the first row or tip; (2) four in the second row, securing two at a time; (3) secure the last row of six in a circle around the base of the second row. (Art. IX, Figs. 1, 2, 3.)

THE CALYX OR SPRAY

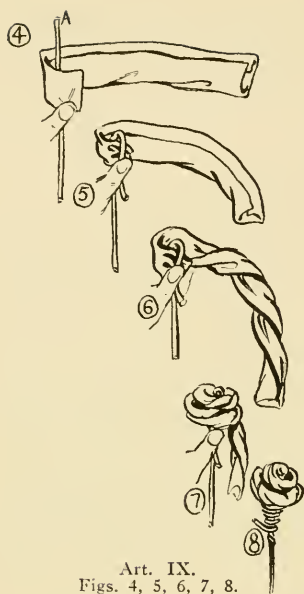
Is the green at the base of the berry. To make spray from the piece of silk $1\frac{3}{4}$ by 1 inch; (1) turn the top edge down $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; (2) place this folded edge up close to the last row of berries. It will encircle this group once and a little over; (3) gather the raw edge down and around the stem wires and hold in place with winding wire; (4) cut away the extra silk so that it tapers off nicely; also cut all of the wires except one and wrap this one with tape or winding silk.



Art. IX, Figs. 1, 2, 3

Tea Rose

Make the center of the rose the same as a rolled bud. (Art. IX, Fig. 8.) To make the petals: (1) fold each $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch square diagonally and press with thumb and fingers; (2) gather from the right hand corner B to C with thumb and fingers and continue on from C to A. This forms a cuplike petal. (3) Secure base with winding wire; (4) turn the creased edge back 1-16 of an inch. (Art. IX, Figs. 9, 10, 11, 12.)



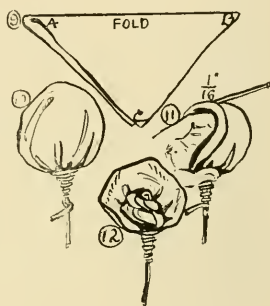
Art. IX.
Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

TO ASSEMBLE:

(1) Place one petal on each side of the center; (2) hold tightly to the rolled bud center and secure with winding wire; (3) place the last three around the others and wire; (4) cut away the bulky silk and all wires but one; (5) wrap the remaining wire with silk or tape.

LEAVES.

(See Art. II, Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8). Assemble the rose, berries and leaves artistically and hold with winding wire, then cut away all the wires but one and wrap stem with tape or fibre.



Art. IX.
Figs. 9, 10, 11, 12.



French Rose

ARTICLE X

CUT

- 3—2 inch squares for petals.
- 3—1½ inch squares for petals.
- 5—3 inches by 1¼ inch for buds.
- 4—1½ inch squares for leaves.

CUT all of the pieces of silk from dimensions given above and place them in a damp cloth. For the petals of the rose proceed as in (Art. IX, see Figs. 9, 10, 11.)

ROLLED BUDS.

(1) Turn top edge of silk over ¼ inch; (2) turn the lower edge up ¼ inch; (3) fold again lengthwise; (4) take a piece of green stem wire and place it at the left hand end of the folded silk. Have the tip of wire extend ¼ inch above silk; (5) catch the raw edge of the silk around the wire to hold it in place; (6) bend the wire down from top and catch silk as you fold it again lengthwise. (Art. IX, Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8). Form the bud by folding or turning the strip of silk with right hand as left hand

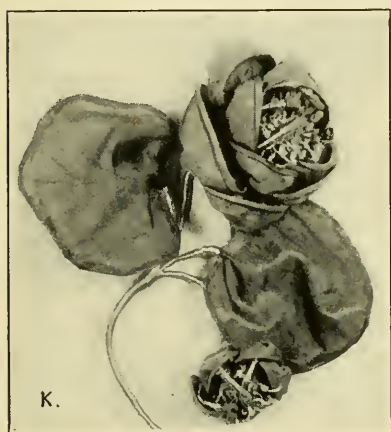
turns the bud around. Bring the end of the silk to the green wire and secure to the green wire by the winding wire. Then cut away the green stem wire for only the fine wire is necessary for stems. Trim away the extra silk which is on the stem and cover stem with winding silk or tape.

LEAVES.

(See Art. II, Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.)

TO ASSEMBLE:

Place and secure the small petals about the rolled bud center. Set them on one at a time. Place the three larger petals outside the smaller ones so that the petal curves cover the spaces between the first petals. Cut away all but one wire. Wind with tape the stem of each bud and leaf and assemble.



Pond Lily

ARTICLE XI

CUT

- 5—3 inch squares for petals.
- 5—2 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch squares for petals.
- 5—1 $\frac{5}{8}$ inch squares for bud.
- 13— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch squares for silk peps.
- 2 leaves as per pattern 5, Plate I.

PETALS OF LILY.

(1) Cut and place silk squares for petals in wet cloth; (2) fold a square diagonally and stretch, holding on to corners A and B; (3) gather raw edge with thumb and finger, shaping as you go; (4) secure with winding wire in following manner: first wrap wire loosely about gathers, then fold petal together and wire tightly. Unfold and shape broad and flat after wire secured; (5) crease edge of petals as described for roses. (Art. IX, Fig. 11).

SMALL SILK PEPS.

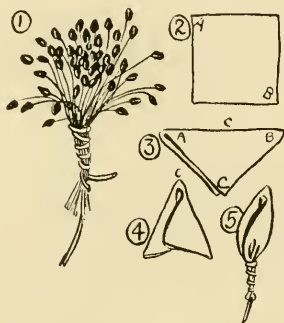
Place the pieces of silk in a wet cloth. Take the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square and fold diagonally, bring the right hand corner B to lower corner C, the left hand corner A to overlap B at C line. Gather and hold in place with winding wire. (Art. XI, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Wrap each one with winding silk. After 13 have been finished, take a small bunch of commercial stamens and place a piece of green wire in the center and hold stamens to stem wire with winding wire. Trim away the extra ends and finish nice and neat. Place 8 of the silk peps around the stamens having them evenly spaced and have them extend $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the heads of the stamens. Hold in place with winding wire. Use this center for the lily and make one for the bud in the same way but only add 5 of the small silk peps.

TO ASSEMBLE THE POND LILY:

On the center just described set the inner petals. Set them on one at a time and not too close to the center. Set outer petals on around the inner petals. Trim off the extra wires. Take a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch strip of sheet wadding and wrap stem of flower. Then wrap with silk fibre down 2 inches and set a leaf on the left of the stem and a leaf and a bud on the right, secure these to the stem wire and continue to wrap with the winding silk fibre. Finish base of flower with spray of same silk.

TO MAKE SPRAY OR CALYX:

(1) cut a small piece of silk, (1 inch square or less will do); (2) cut 5 or 6 scallops around the edge; (3) snip a tiny place in the center and pull stem of rose or bud through; (4) glue to base of bud or flower.



POND LILY BUD.

Take the $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch squares, place them in the wet cloth and proceed as for petals of the lily.

To assemble, set the five small petals on around the center containing the small silk peeps and commercial stamens. Have the petals overlap each other a little bit. Wrap the stem down about 2 inches with the winding fibre.

LEAVES.

Art. XI, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

The silk for these leaves is not put in a wet cloth. A piece of soft spool wire is to be glued in the edge. Cut the wire an inch longer than the length of the circumference of the leaf. Hold the leaf in the left hand and put glue on the edge of the leaf with a toothpick or any fine pointed instrument. At first you will not be able to glue all the way around and get the wire in before the glue is dry so do a bit at a time and fold over edge wire. Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of wire at base to start, also at the finish. Press glued edge in place with thumb and finger.

Gather leaf at the base with thumb and finger and secure with winding wire. When edge is dry draw a line down the center of the leaf and sketch veins into this line. Dash a line here and there along the edge to hide wire. Wrap the stems with winding silk.



Rose Bud Spray

ARTICLE XII

CUT

- 3—3 inch squares, petals.
- 3—2½ inch squares, petals.
- 4—1¾ inch squares, bud petals.
- 1—2 inch squares, bud petals.
- 4—2 inch squares, leaves.
- 4—1 inch 1¼ inch, spray.
- 3—2 inches by 1 inch, spray.

Cut the above pieces of silk in any color, but use green for the leaves. Place the pieces in a damp cloth. The

center of the large bud is made of one of the small buds.

BUDS.

Fold the silk diagonally and press the edges with thumb and finger. Bring the left hand corner A down to lower corner C, then bring the right hand corner B down to C, extending ¼ of an inch to left of C. Gather at base with thumb and fingers, hold with winding wire and trim off excess silk. (Art. XI, Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5). Finish base of four of the buds with green spray or calyx. (Art. IX, Figs. 1, 2, 3).

LARGE BUD.

Fold the silk squares diagonally and press edges with the thumb and finger. Then stretch the center, holding at the base C to pull the top or fold in the center only. Length is the principle here. Proceed to make petals as the other roses. (Art. IX). Shape them long and pointed.

TO ASSEMBLE:

Cut a piece of stem wire 5 inches long, fasten upon it the bud you have saved for the center of the large rose. Place the three smallest petals around this bud. Have the top of the petals come to the top of the bud and overlap each other ¼ inch. Then place the three large petals, having the base of petals ¼ inch below the base of the first three. Secure one petal at a time, cut away the fine wires and wrap stem wire neatly.

THE CALYX OR SPRAY

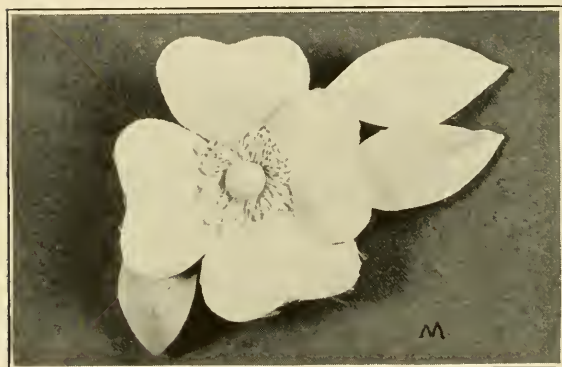
of this bud is made of three pieces of green silk. Turn one of the 2 inch edges down ¼ inch, gather the other long raw edge with thumb and finger to a small petal shape. Place at the base of the bud and secure with winding wire. Set on the second and then the third, having each one overlap the other ¼ inch at base. Cut away the excess silk and taper off nicely. Wrap the stem wire of this large bud with a ¼ inch strip of sheet wadding.

LEAVES.

(See Art. II, Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

TO ASSEMBLE THE BRANCH:

Place a bud on the tip of the stem wire and the first leaf 1 inch below the bud and the other two buds 1 inch below the first leaf. Wrap stem with winding silk. Arrange the other branch, having 2 leaves 1 inch below the bud on the tip and the last leaf $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the other 2 leaves. Wrap all stems with winding silk. Place a branch on each side of the main stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the large bud and hold with winding wire. Cut away the fine wires and continue to wrap the large wire with the silk.



White Kid Dogwood

ARTICLE XIII

CUT

4 kid petals.

3 kid leaves.

Diagrams 9 and 10,
Plate I

FROM WHITE
SATIN CUT

4— $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch squares.

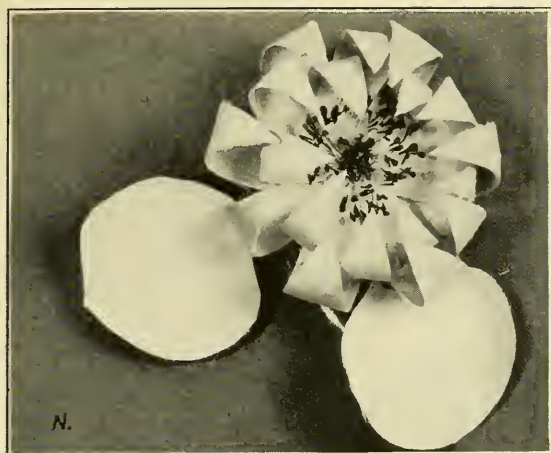
3—3 inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.

To make the dogwood blossom follow directions exactly for making the kid water lily. These white kid flowers make a neat trimming for a white hat. If the dogwood is used it is advisable to have more than one flower on the hat. Any number you desire would be correct. Arrangement would be varied. Five could be grouped around the crown; three could be clustered on the right side or two could be laid flat on the brim. This flower has a stiff appearance and needs many leaves to make it attractive.

The center may be only a berry. (Art. II). Or it may be marked out with the white stamens around a berry of white kid. (Art. VII, Fig. 2).

TO ASSEMBLE A FOUR-PETAL FLOWER:

Secure one petal to the stem wire and then the second directly opposite, then the third and fourth similarly.



White Kid Water Lily

ARTICLE XIV

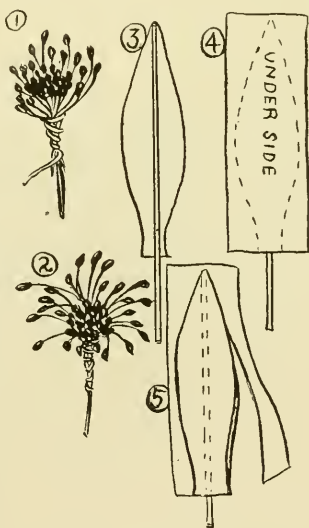
WHITE kid flowers may be made from the good part of old kid gloves which are beyond wearing. If you do not have enough to make large flowers you can make a small one as the principle is the same. Have the

gloves cleaned or do them at home in gasoline before you cut the petals.

CUT

- 7 kid petals of each of the three sizes.
- 2 kid leaves.
- 7 pieces of satin $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by 4 inches.
- 7 pieces of satin 1 inch by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- 7 pieces of satin 1 inch by 3 inches.

Diagrams of petals and leaf on Plate I, 4a, b, c, 5. Cut a piece of white spool wire 2 inches longer than each petal and leaf. Remove the pin from the end of a tube of Dennison's glue, straighten the tie wire and insert it in the tube of glue the length of the wire which is going to cover the center of the petal. Place the petals right side up on the table and place the wire in the center of the petals on the wrong side (Art. XIV, Fig 3). Hold the wire in place by drawing a pencil heavily over the wire once or twice. Do not handle the petal by the wire until dry. Set each aside until the wire is glued to each one. While they are drying cut the white satin for the back facing. First measure the dimensions of the petals. Then cut the silk. If using the petal pattern given for this size of flower cut the satin as directed in the first of this article. The satin will extend beyond the edge of the petals all around. Cover the back of the kid petal with the "Daisy Glue," a milliner's glue carried by Conrad Smith, 16 West 46th St., New York City. The glue used must have a very volatile char-



Art. XIV, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

acter. Common glue will tend to make the leaves hard and stiff. Place the satin on the glued surface and press down with fingers. See that the edges are held securely with the glue (Art. XIV, Fig. 4). Glue satin to the backs of all the petals and the leaf. When thoroughly dry trim the satin off which extends beyond the edge of the kid (Art. XIV, Fig. 5). Do not handle them by the wire more than is necessary. Arrange the stamens, (either white or yellow) by having a solid bunch in the center and others extending $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the center (Art. XIV, Figs. 1, 2). Do not overdo the stamens by having too many in the center.

TO ASSEMBLE:

About the center, set the smallest ones on one at a time and hold in place with winding wire. Trim away the wires before setting on the next largest petals. Put the largest size on the outside. Wrap the stem of each leaf with white embroidery floss about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the base of the leaf. Then wrap the stem of the lily with white embroidery floss. Set the leaves on the stem about 2 inches from the base of the lily. Finish stem with embroidery floss. Fasten the end of the floss with a bit of glue.

Just one lily with its leaves makes a smart trimming for a hat.



Large Silk and Silver Rose

ARTICLE XV

CUT

- 5 large petals.
- 4 small petals.
- 2 pieces silver net
- 1—3 inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch silk

DIAGRAM 1 and 2 found on Plate I. Trace on tissue paper. Cut petals on the bias way of the silk.

Measure off spool wire and cut into lengths suitable to go around edge of petals. The silk for these petals does not go into the wet cloth as they are to have a wire glued in their edges. Hold the petals in the left hand and put the glue along the silk a little ways at a time as described in the making of the pond lily leaf (Art. XI) see (Art. XVI, Figs. 1, 2). Gather petals at the base and hold with winding wire. Make the nine silk petals and set

aside to dry while you are making the silver petals and the rolled bud for the pep (Art. IX, Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

ROLLED BUD FOR PEP

Proceed as in Article IX. Around this bud place stamens to extend $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the bud. Hold these to the winding wire and trim away the bulk (Art. VII, Figs. 1, 2).

SILVER PETALS

(1) Cut two pieces of spool wire the length of the edge of the wires on the petals or about 8 inches; (2) wrap this wire with gray embroidery floss; (3) shape it like the petal; (4) cut a piece of silver net about 6 inches deep and bring it over the wire on the bias; (5) gather at the base; (6) hold in place with winding wire (Art. XV, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4). One petal is left to be arranged among the smaller petals. The other petal fold double and twist (Fig. 5). This unfurled petal we place on the stem with pep and stamens and secure to stem wire with winding wire. Arrange it so that it curves over the center of the poppy or rose. Place the four silk petals and one silver one around the center, securing one at a time with the winding wire. Cut away the ends of fine wire to taper off nicely. Then set on the five larger petals having the base exactly even with the base of the small petals. Hold in place with winding wire, securing one at a time. Trim off the wires.

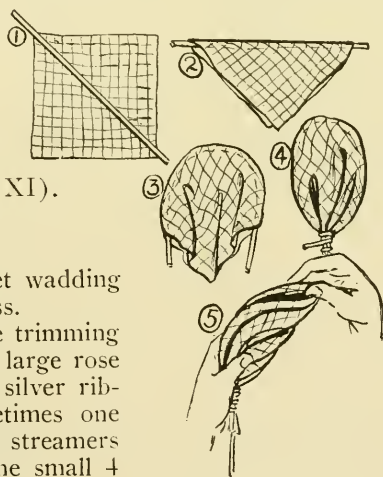
CALYX OR SPRAY

Make and glue to the base of the rose as you did in the pond lily (Art. XI).

STEM

Wrap with a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch strip of sheet wadding then cover with gray embroidery floss.

This flower makes a very attractive trimming for an evening dress. Sometimes the large rose may have several long streamers of silver ribbon fluttering from its base. Sometimes one may add large buds to the ends of the streamers and then again one may include some small 4 petal flowers along the ribbon.



Art. XV, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.



Pansy

ARTICLE XVI

CUT

- 2 side petals.
- 2 back petals.
- 1 bottom petal.

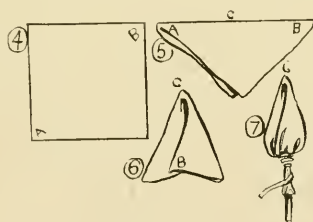
THE flowers described in Article XV and Article XVI differ from the others in that there is a white wire glued in the edge.

Obtain the pattern by tracing diagrams 6, 7, 8, Plate II. Cut petals on bias of the silk and proceed to glue wire in edge in same manner as described in (Article XV) and in (Fig. 1, 2, Art. XVI).

If you have no commercial pep for pansy make a little bud of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch square of silk and silk fibre its stem (Art. XVI, Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7). Bend the bud up and at right angles to the stem. Have flat of bud facing you. Show $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of silked stem.

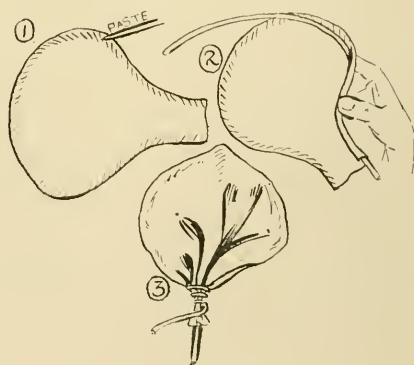
TO ASSEMBLE PANSY:

(1) Secure bottom petal to center first. Crush edges to remove stiffness; (2) set on first one and then the other side petal. Take care to



Art. XVI, Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7.

have high side uppermost; (3) then set in place the two back petals, one at a time; (4) cut away all but one wire and wrap stem with silk; (5) use commercial pansy leaves.

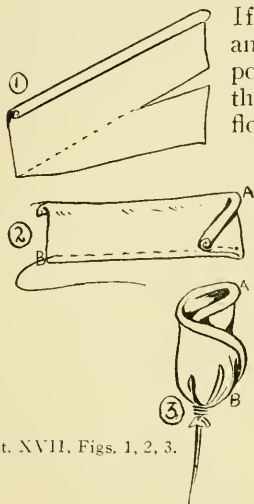


Art. XVI, Figs. 1, 2, 3.

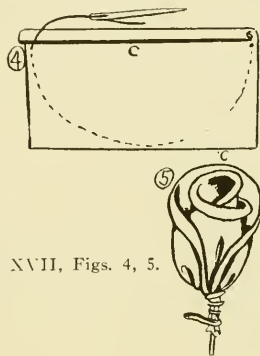
Organdy Flowers

Organdy flowers are perhaps the most dainty of all the hand made flowers. It is always well to use the best quality of organdy because it

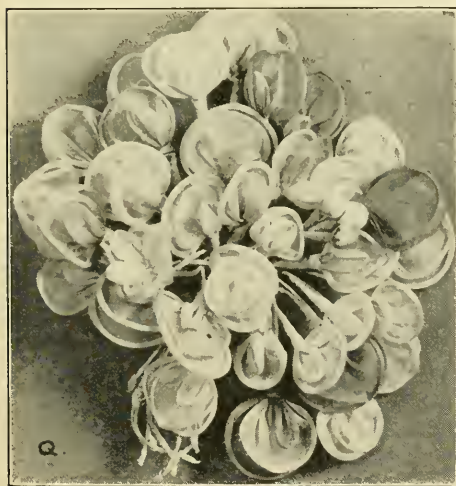
holds its shape and is always nice in color. A combination of a light and dark shade is effective. Organdy flowers are made more interesting by touching the edges and center with a little transparent water color paint. This is done after the flower is finished. It is always best to cut the organdy on the bias; it rolls better and is shaped more easily. So before anyone does any pattern cutting the top edge of the organdy must be rolled between the thumb and fingers. If rolled tightly the raw edge will not show and the rolled edge will keep its shape. It is important to know that fine winding wire makes the best and most flexible stems for organdy flowers.



Art. XVII, Figs. 1, 2, 3.



Art. XVII, Figs. 4, 5.



Organdy Sweet Peas

ARTICLE XVII

3 PETALS

1—1 inch by 2 inches.

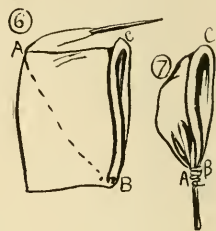
1—1½ inches by 3 inches.

1—1½ inches by 4 inches.

THE largest majority of flowers in this bunch are sweet peas. But there is a small rose and an apple blossom. To make sweet peas cut the desired lengths from a rolled bias

piece of organdy. To make the small petal: (1) fold the smallest piece of organdy double and gather across the base with a needle and thread:

(2) draw up tightly and sew it to a piece of wire (Art. XVII, Fig. 6, 7). The second petal is gathered as in the diagram (Art. XVII, Figs. 4 or 8). Place the first made petal (Fig. 7) in the center of the second made petal (Fig. 9) and draw the thread tightly and sew. Shape the petals by giving them a pinch to the top center. Always have the rolled edge toward you in making a petal. The third is made as the second, but flattened and not pinched. Buds are made as the berry was made in (Art. II, Figs. 1, 2, 3) three berries are grouped together and the centers of each are touched up with transparent water color.



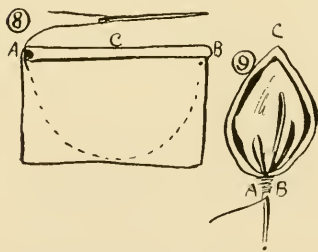
Art. XVII, Figs. 6, 7.

The Organdy Apple Blossom

The apple blossom is made of a strip of organdy 1 inch wide and 10 inches long after rolling edge (Art. XVII, Fig. 1). Measure 2 inches along the rolled edge and pin a pin, measure 2 inches more and 2 inches more until you have placed four pins. Gather with needle and thread from the top edge to the base and then up to the pin at top edge as given in diagram (Art. XXI, Figs. 1, 2). Have the thread strong enough to stand the strain of pulling up when the five petals are made. Draw petals up together and finish them off at the back with a few stitches. Make a stem by forming a loop in the end of a winding wire and fasten it to the back of the finished flower. A few stamens can be sewed in the center or a few French knots may be made and filled into the center.

The Simple Organdy Rose

This rose is started with a swirl about 1 inch deep and 2 inches long (Art. XVII, Figs. 1, 2, 3). With a needle and thread gather the raw and unrolled edge of the bias strip of organdy. By puckering on the thread one can gauge the flare of the rolled edge. Secure with winding wire. Three petals may be placed around this center. Make petals on the same principles as petals 2 and 3 of the sweet peas (Art. XVII, Fig. 4). The stems are covered with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch strips of green organdy cut on the bias. Turn in one edge $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and start at the base of the flower. Fasten the end of the strip to the flower with a stitch or two and wrap stem. You can use the winding fibre or rubberized tape if you wish.



Art. XVII, Figs. 8, 9.



Organdy Morning Glory

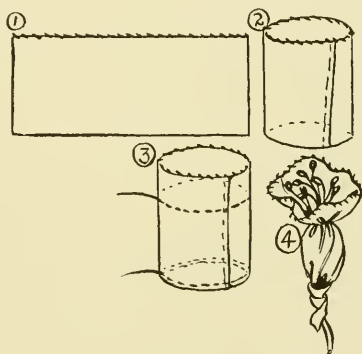
ARTICLE XVIII

IN Article XVII the flower has a rolled edge. The edges of the flowers in this bunch are made interesting by having the organdy edge picoted in a contrasting color.

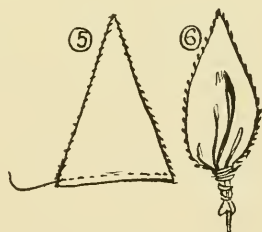
A piece of organdy may be hemstitched on the straight into strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. For the flowers cut the hemstitching so that the organdy strips will have a picot edge. Then cut into five inch strips. Join the ends in a French seam. Gather this small organdy tube at the base and run a gathering stitch about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the top edge. Take about six or eight threads of stamens and wind together with 8 inches of winding wire. Bring heads up through the tube and tighten gathering strings (Art. XVIII, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4).

LEAF

The leaves are made of three cornered pieces which have been picoted around the edge. Trace diagram 15 on Plate I. Gather the triangle at the base with needle and thread and sew fine wire in for stem. Wrap stems with tape.



Art. XVIII, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4.



Art. XVIII, Figs. 5, 6.

Metal-Cloth Rose

ARTICLE XIX

CUT

- 5 petals 2 inches by 3 inches.
- 5 petals $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 4 inches.
- 2—2 inch squares for buds.
- 2—3 inch squares for leaves.
- 2— $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch squares for leaves.
- 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 inch for spray for bud.

THIS rose and cluster of grapes are made of a metal cloth. This cloth comes in both silver and gold. Either would be pretty made up in this group. The stamens should be either gold or silver as the cloth. This style of rose is suitable for an evening dress ornament.

Cut the required number of pieces for petals, having the material on the bias. The leaves are cut on the straight.

Roll the top edge of the pieces so the small petal will measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches and the larger petals 2 inches by 4 inches. Make and assemble petals as in (Art. XX, Figs. 4, 5, 6).

LEAVES

See (Art. II, Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

BERRIES

Are made on large commercial molds. These molds are made in all sizes. *Do not wet* the metal cloth to work it up. Proceed to make the berries in somewhat the same manner as in Article II if you cannot obtain the commercial molds.

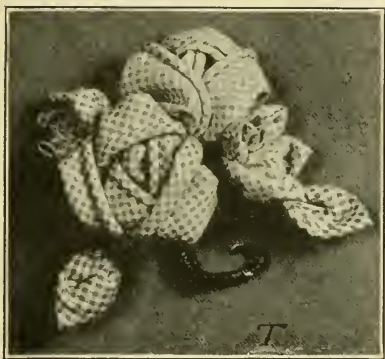
BUDS

See (Article XI, Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5).

CALYX OR SPRAY

Fold the piece of cloth double and wrap around the bud. Bring ends down on stem wire and hold with winding wire. A circle 1 inch in diameter forms the spray in back of the rose.





Gingham Rose and Small Flowers

ARTICLE XX

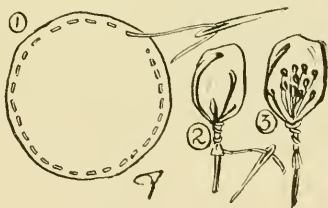
GINGHAM flowers are most effective when made of gingham with the smallest size check. In this group of flowers we have a rose and a small flower. The leaves are made of the green check gingham but the

plain green gingham or other cotton cloth might be used. Sometimes commercial foliage adds a note of realism. When worn with a gingham dress or hat of the same material they are very smart.

FOR THE ROSE, CUT

- 2—2½ inches by 1½ inches on bias for petals.
- 2—2½ inches by 2 inches on bias for petals.
- 1—3½ inches by 2½ inches on bias for petals.
- 1 circle 1½ inches in diameter for center.

The circle is to be shirred and made into the foundation upon which the petals are secured. Run a gathering string in ⅛ inch from the edge. Draw it up and finish with two or three stitches. This foundation is Rose. That one is stuffed with cotton while the one for the gingham rose is unstuffed. Cut a tie wire 4 inches long, turn one end back to form a loop and twist several times to hold. Sew this to the gathered part of the foundation. Place a very few stamens at the base of the foundation and sew in place (Art. XX, Figs. 1, 2, 3).



Art. XX. Figs. 1, 2, 3.

TO MAKE PETALS OF THE ROSE

Roll the top bias edge of the petal with the thumb and fingers as you do in making the organdy flowers. The gingham, however, does not stay in roll as readily as the organdy. So one must gather the petal at the base and finish by securing it in place (Art. XXIX, Figs. 4, 5). Before going on to make another petal. Start to gather at the top edge and gather to the base and up to the top on the other side of the petal (Art. XVI, Fig. 4). Draw thread slightly to give the petals shape. Sew the first petal to the stamens and have it cover half of the center founda-

tion. Roll and gather the second and place it directly opposite to first. The petals for the second row are rolled and gathered in the same way. There being three, each one overlaps the other one when they are set on to the rose.

THE CALYX

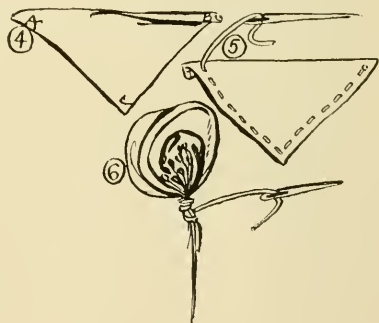
Is made exactly as the one described in Article XI. The edges may be turned in and slip-stitched down to the back of the rose.

SMALL FLOWER

Cut $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch squares on the straight of the goods. Cut 5 pieces of wire 3 inches long. Take a small amount of stamens from a bundle. Twist the tie wire around the center of the stamens and proceed as in (Art. XXIII, Figs. 2, 3, 4). Fold the gingham for petals diagonally. Then fold once more. This gives you one open edge (Art. II, Figs. 4, 5, 6). Gather at base with needle and thread and sew securely. To this sew a piece of tie wire. After you have made the five petals, assemble them around the stamens. Place one at a time and secure with winding wire. Cover stems with white embroidery cotton.

GINGHAM LEAF

Material for the leaves is cut 2 inches square. The leaves are folded the same as the petal for the small flower. Sometimes we fold the square diagonally and then bring each folded edge into the center. This gives the opening in the center instead of at one side. Gather with needle and thread from the end of the right side to the left. The wire for stem may be sewed on before the leaf is gathered (Art. XVI, Figs. 4, 5, 6).



Art. XX, Figs. 4, 5, 6.

Large Rose

ARTICLE XXI

THIS flower is made of a long piece of silk, changeable in color. The edge is picoted. It is very simple to make and very effective.

Any strip of silk 27 inches long can be hemstitched into 3 inch widths and used to good advantage. To make the picot edge one cuts the strips apart along the hemstitching.

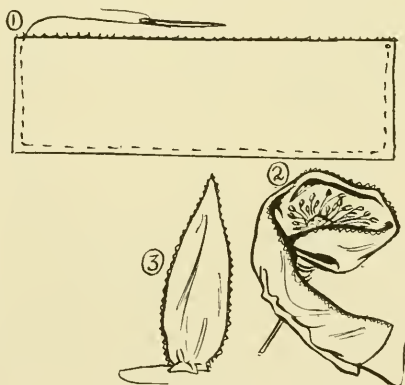
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Follow the diagram accompanying this article. See Figs. 1 and 2. With needle and thread gather both ends and one side of the silk. Arrange a small bunch of stamens as the center. Draw up thread to form a swirl about this center of stamens. Turn edges back to give the flower a soft irregular finish. The flower measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the center when finished.

This flower is a very satisfactory finish at the waist line for an evening dress.

LEAVES

Are made of green silk $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Have the silk hemstitched as for leaves in (Art. XXII, Fig. 1). Have them taper to a point both top and bottom. Cover stem with sheet wadding and wrap with fibre.



Art. XXI, Figs. 1, 2, 3.

Star Flower

ARTICLE XXII



PLACE a tissue paper over diagrams 17, 18, 19, Plate IV and trace. Trace the largest petal pattern (17) on a piece of cardboard and cut a pattern. Place this card pattern on silk with length of the pattern lying parallel to the grain of the silk. Mark silk and have it hemstitched on the line of

the pattern. One needs 18 triangular pieces when the hemstitching is cut. Place the patterns of petals 18 and 19 on the triangles of silk and cut 6 of each.

The petals are formed by bringing the right hand corner B over to the left hand corner A and gathering at base with a running stitch. (Do not press on the folded edge with the fingers) (Art. XXII, Fig. 5). Cut a piece of fine wire 3 inches long. Turn an end back $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to form a loop through which to sew. Wrap each stem with rubberized tape about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the base of the petal.

CENTER

One has a great range of choice in stamens. The flower is very pretty when stamens are the same shade as the silk. Sometimes a contrasting color is effective. And when nothing better is at hand the common yellow stamens may be used. Remove the wire from a bundle of stamens and take 12 or 15 strands away. Carefully replace the winding wire about the other stamens and put them away for another time. Proceed to wrap a stem wire about the ones you want to use in this flower (Art. XXII, Figs. 2, 3, 4). Bring both ends pointing down and twist securely at the base.

Then bend the heads up to cover the wire you have placed about the center.

ASSEMBLE

By placing the six smallest petals about the stamens. Arrange the next six to come between each of the first, and the last or largest size to come between each of the second row or just back of the one on the first row. Place the petals back of the stamens so $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the rubber stem of the petals will show. Hold all petals with winding wire. Cut the five wires off at an angle up the stem.

BUDS

In making buds one may use any small piece left from the picoted material. These pieces may be twisted to suit oneself.

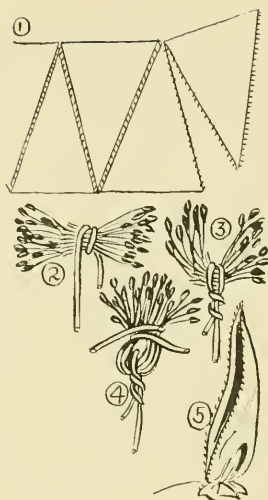
LEAVES

See (Art. XVIII, Figs. 5, 6).

STEMS

Can be wrapped with the rubberized tape as are the base of the petals. They may also be wrapped with winding fibre. When using winding fibre finish end with a little touch of glue. A thin covering of sheet wadding over the stem wire makes the stem a better size.

Always arrange the foliage and buds to extend just beyond the flower.



Art. XXII, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.



Silk Poppy

ARTICLE XXIII

PLACE a tissue paper over diagram 11, 12, 13, Plate III and trace.

This flower can be made of silk or ribbon.

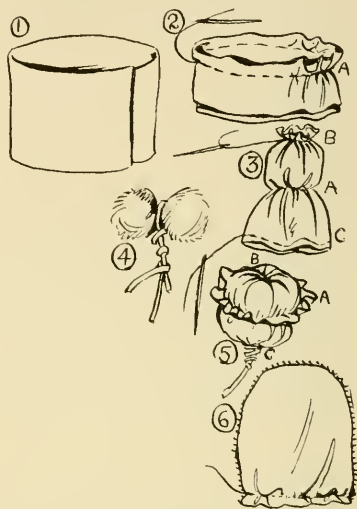
Place the pattern on the silk or ribbon having the crosswise thread running from top of pattern to the bottom as in Star Flower (Art. XXII). Mark around each one leaving a space of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch between the petals, and then have the silk hemstitched on the petal lines. Have 5 petals of each size.

THE CENTER

Of the flower is made of a contrasting color of silk. A gray or changeable is very pretty and most nearly like the center in a real poppy.

(1) Cut a strip of silk 2 inches wide and 8 inches long; (2) join the two

ends with a running stitch; (3) fold lengthwise and form a tuck $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep; (4) and gather fold with a thread of twist; (5) turn wrong side out and put a gathering thread at the top edge; (6) draw up tightly and hold with 3 or 4 stitches (Art. XXIII, Figs. 1, 2, 3); (7) take a piece of cotton about the size of a cherry; (8) wrap the fine wire stem around the cotton; (9) twist wire at base; (10) cut off the short end; (11) gather around the base of the silk; (12) draw up to form a cup; (13) place cotton inside and draw the thread at the base and finish with a few stitches; (14) draw the thread tightly which forms the tuck. Set aside two of the smallest petals and one of the second size to be used for buds. Run a gathering thread at the base of each petal (Art. XXIII, Fig. 6). Be careful to have a knot at each end of the thread.



Art. XXIII, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

TO ASSEMBLE:

Set on the three small petals first, sew each one to the ball center. Allow the edge of one to overlap the other. Sew the second size around the first three in the same manner and the last five around the preceding four.

BUDS

Fold the two small petals together and catch at the base with a few stitches. Secure it to a fine stem wire. Make the second bud by folding the one petal and sewing it to a wire stem.

STEM AND SPRAY

Each stem may be wrapped with a commercial chenille stem. If such stem is not available any stem resembling a poppy stem may be used. A small circle of silk $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter may be sewed to the base of the poppy to form spray. About 2 inches below the base of the poppy place a few leaves. In the illustration commercial foliage has been used. This is a very attractive flower to be worn on a chiffon or georgette dress.

Small Dahlia

ARTICE XXIV

CUT

20 petals $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

THIS flower is most beautiful when made of a changeable silk that has one side picot.

It could also be made from a few inches less than a yard of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch picot ribbon.

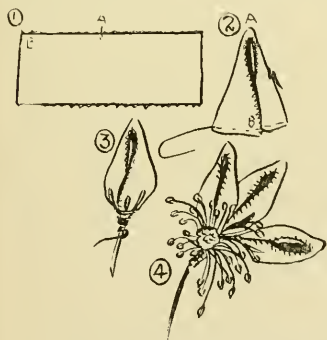
Cut 20 pieces $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. Fold in a triangular shape having the picot edge meet in the center of the petal (Art. XXIV, Figs. 1, 2, 3). Form a small loop in the end of a winding wire and sew it to the gathered base of the petal. Wind stem of each petal about 1 inch with silk fibre.

CENTER

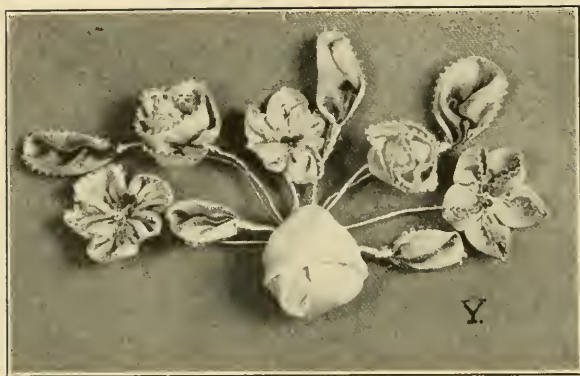
Use about a quarter bunch of stamens and in the center of this place a small pep to give the flower more interest.

TO ASSEMBLE:

Set on the ten petals close to the stamens with the base of the petal almost even with the heads of the stamens. Secure one petal at a time. Trim away the fine wires to taper off nicely up the stem before setting on the second row of petals. The second row is placed so that they extend about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond the first row. Wire and trim off as you did on the first wires. Cover the stem with a piece of sheet wadding and wind with silk fibre. Place a bit of foliage on each side of the flower, fasten with a piece of winding wire and cut away the ends. Cover the entire 3 inches of stem with winding fibre. Tape could be used all through the flower instead of fibre.



Art. XXIV, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4.



Boudoir Flowers

ARTICLE XXV

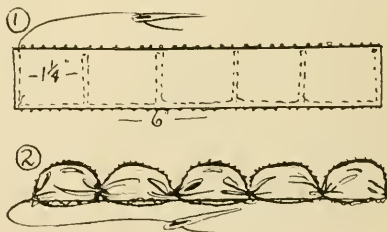
THE flowers and foliage in this cluster of flowers are made of shaded picot ribbon. The rose is made of satin and chiffon.

Some of the flowers are made with dark part of the ribbon to the center and some are made with the shades just reversed. The stems are of fine wire wrapped with winding silk. The stems of boudoir flowers are made of green cord or braid when the flowers are used on garments. When they are used for a decoration on a lampshade, candle shade or fancy box they can be arranged more artistically by having the wire stems.

ROSE

The center of the rose is made of a circle of chiffon 2 inches in diameter. Turn edge in $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and gather around. Draw up and finish with 2 or 3 tight stitches.

The two petals which form the sides of the roses are made of 2 inch squares of satin. Fold diagonally, gather from top right hand corner B to the base C and up to the left hand corner A. Do not draw enough to bring all of the fullness together, but enough to form a hood. Place the chiffon center inside the satin hood and fasten there. The second petal is made in the same way and placed exactly opposite the first petal. The third petal is larger, fold and gather as the other two and place across the rose. Have one end start at the center of the first petal and the other end to finish at the center back of the second petal (Art. XXIX, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).



LEAVES

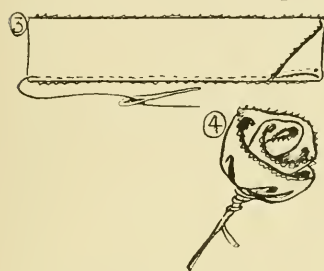
The leaves are made of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch green shaded picot ribbon. Cut a piece 2 inches long, fold double with the dark shade at top edge. Gather along the doubled edge, starting at the folded end. Draw the thread slightly to form the gathers for center of leaf. The leaf when finished will be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Gather in at the base and sew to a loop in a fine wire.

Art. XXV, Figs. 1, 2.

To make your group interesting make different size leaves (Art. XXX, Figs. 5, 6, 7).

FIVE ROUND PETAL FLOWER

The two round petal flowers are made of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch shaded picot ribbon. Cut ribbon 6 inches long, measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from end and place a pin.



Art. XXV, Figs. 5, 6, 7.

On this until 4 pins have been placed, thus 5 petals will be measured off. Gather from the top right hand end to form the petals, follow diagram (Art. XXV, Figs. 1, 2). Run the needle to the bottom of the ribbon, then across the base to just below the pin and up to the pin. Continue with the others in the same way and draw the gathering thread. This will form the petals. Bring the two ends of the ribbon together and hold with 3 or 4 tight stitches. Sew a fine wire to the center back; form

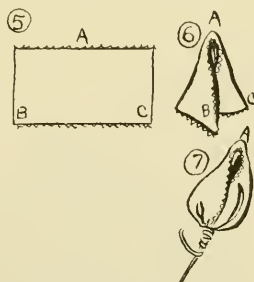
a loop at the end to hold the stitches. 5 or 6 heads of stamens or French knots are sewed in the center. Wrap stem with winding silk.

TWO ROUND FLOWERS

The two round flowers are made of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch picot ribbon, 7 inches long. Turn in one end of ribbon and run a gathering thread along one edge and draw up tightly as you roll and shape the flower into a swirl (Art. XXI, Figs. 3, 4). Take two or three tight stitches to sew the swirl in place as you go. This is rather full and does not need the stamens for center. Form loop in end of a wire and sew to center back of flower.

FIVE POINTED PETAL FLOWER

This flower is made of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shaded picot ribbon. Each petal is made separately. Cut 1 inch pieces of ribbon for each petal. Take the right hand upper corner of ribbon and bring to the center of base. Take the left upper corner and bring it down to meet other in center of base. Gather across the bottom and draw up to shape. Finish off with two or three tight stitches. After the five petals are made, assemble the petals to form the flower, sewing one at a time. Sew a fine wire at center back. Five or six heads of stamens may be sewed in the center or French knots of embroidery silk may be used.



Art. XXV, Figs. 3, 4.



Boudoir Flowers

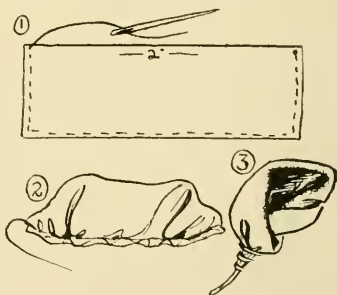
ARTICLE XXVI

MATERIALS for this flower consist of $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of a light and $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of a dark shade of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch picot ribbon. The inside petals may be dark and the outside light or the shades may be reversed. Cut ribbon into 2 inch lengths. Gather with needle and thread from the top edge

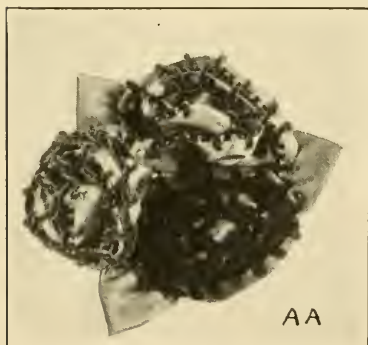
down one side, across the bottom and up the other side. Draw the thread to form the petal. Take a few heads of stamens and wrap with a fine winding wire (Art. XXVI, Figs. 1, 2, 3). Place one of the dark petals around the stamens and the second dark petal around the first petal. The three outside petals are of the light shade. Gather the light petals in the same way and sew on, having each one overlap the preceding one a half. The stems are covered with a thin covering of sheet wadding before wrapping silk fibre. Take one dark petal for the bud and place it around a few stamens. For the second bud take two petals of the light shade and sew them together, overlapping the edges of one with the other as in the flower. Wrap stem with fibre.

LEAVES

Cut 3 three-inch pieces of ribbon, fold each piece double. Have the dark edges together. Gather from the folded end with a needle and thread along the dark edge. Form gathers and make the leaf $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. Secure at base with 3 or 4 tight stitches. Wrap a fine wire about the base. Cover stem with fibre.



Art. XXVI, Figs. 1, 2, 3.

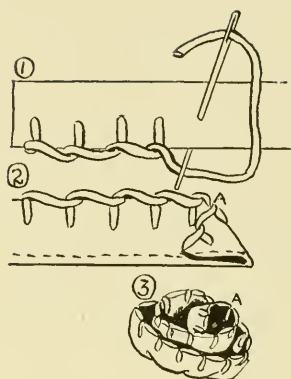


Boudoir Flowers

ARTICLE XXVII

THE flowers in this bunch are made of a double faced satin ribbon, picot edge. The edge has been further finished by embroidering it with a fine chenille in a contrasting color. The stitch used in the edge is called the "Blanket Stitch." Hold the edge of

the ribbon toward you and work from the left hand end to the right. Place the threaded needle $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from the edge of the ribbon and take a stitch (Art. XXVII, Figs. 1, 2). Continue along the edge and across one end. Gather along the other edge and draw thread up. Do not break the thread until you have finished the flower. Arrange in a rosette, slant at the center to obtain a swirl. Sew as you shape it, keeping it rather flat. If well shaped you will have about two layers around the center.



LEAF

See (Art. II, Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8). Sew the ends in the leaves for this flower and fasten them with wire.

Art. XXVII, Figs. 1, 2, 3.

This makes a very good decoration for a boudoir pillow or basket. It is easily handled if sewed to a small foundation. A circle of crinoline 2 inches in diameter covered with silk makes a good foundation upon which to sew the trimming. Arrange artistically where placed and sew to place through the foundation only.



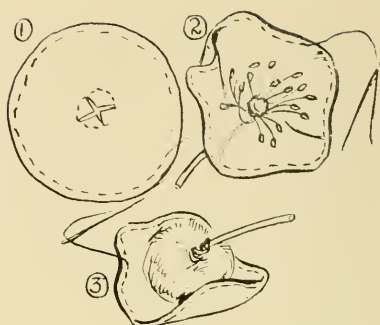
Apple Ornament

ARTICLE XXVIII

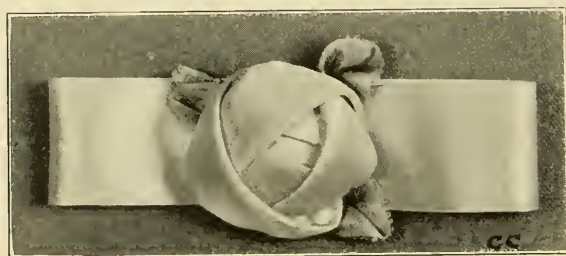
THIS ornament is made of silk, velvet, duvetyn, or any material which would harmonize with the hat you wish to put it on. Many of our

most effective trimmings are made of the same material as the hat. Take only a quarter part of a bunch of commercial stamens and add a pep to the center. Hold the pep in place with a piece of winding wire around the pep and stamens (Art. VII, Figs. 1,2). The ornament is made from a circle 5 inches in diameter. Place a thimble on the center and mark around it. Run a gathering thread on this line (Art. XXVIII, Fig. 1). Snip area in the center of circle and pull the stem wire through, leaving the stamens to stand up and out from the silk but bringing the pep flat on the silk (Fig. 2). Draw the gathering string to form the fullness at the base of the stamens. When the ornament is made of silk turn in $\frac{1}{8}$

inch and gather the base. If velvet and like material is used do not turn in the base before gathering. Fill this covering with cotton and draw up close on back (Fig. 3). Finish off by bringing the needle up through the center close to the stamens. These stitches will help to make it flat rather than round. To finish add a few leaves taken from a bunch of commercial foliage. Use a commercial stem about 3 inches long. Stem may be wrapped with winding silk.



Art. XXVIII, Figs. 1, 2, 3.



French Rose Sachet

ARTICLE XXIX

CUT

- 1 circle $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.
- 2— $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch squares for petals.
- 3—3 inch squares.

THE *center* or foundation of this flower is made from the circle. Make this of satin. Turn edge in $\frac{1}{8}$ inch and gather with a needle and thread. Draw up slightly to form cup for sachet and cotton. Sprinkle the sachet in next to the satin and then put in the cotton. Use enough cotton to form a pad or button about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep (Art. XXIX, Figs. 1, 2). Draw up tightly and stitch several times, this must be firm and well made.

Fold the square once diagonally. Gather from the top right hand side to the base and on up to the left hand side. Draw the thread slightly to form a hood for the center to rest in (Art. XXIX, Figs. 3, 4). Pin each petal in place before sewing it. Have the top or bias edge across the foundation in the center (Art. XXIX, Fig. 5). Pin petal in place and sew. When secure cut off the gathering thread which was left hanging. The second petal is gathered in the same way as the first and placed on the foundation in the same way, having the two folded edges opposite each other. The next three petals are placed and sewed about the first petals. Pin them first to the foundation, one at a time. Have the bias

edge of the first large petal across the end of the first two petals. The second large petal starts at the center back of the first large petal and goes half way round. The last starts at the center back of the second and goes around to the center of the first.

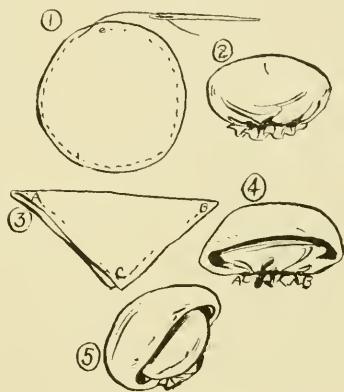
LEAVES

See (Art. XXX, Figs. 5, 6, 7). Three small leaves look well showing from the under side of this rose.

The back of this rose will be quite unfinished. If you are going to sew it on to something at once it will be all right to leave it this way. If you wish to show it or to give it to someone or even fill an order, it would be better to cut a circle 2 inches in diameter of the same silk as used in the flower. Turn the edge in $\frac{1}{8}$ inch and hem down to back of the rose to cover all the stitches.

This rose makes a very effective finish for lingerie bands. If used for that purpose pink would be the most appropriate color.

It adds much to the trimming of fancy boxes, baskets, pillows, etc. Use any desired shade. One or two petals of gilt lace or white net may be added to give more interest.



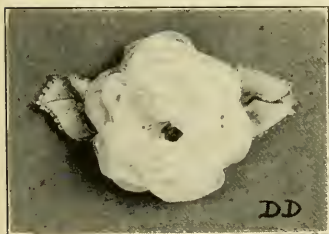
Art. XXIX, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

June Rose Sachet

ARTICLE XXX

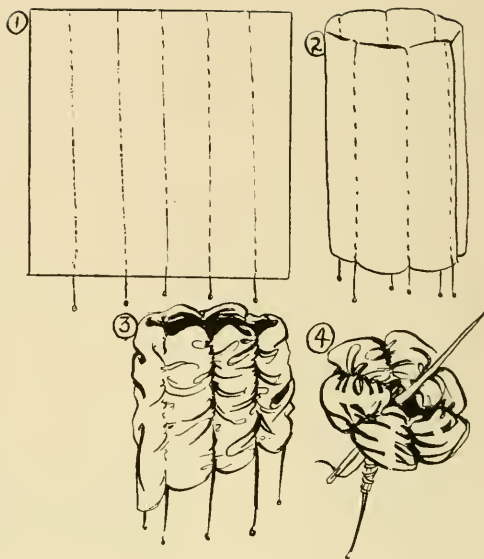
CUT a piece of chiffon, preferably pink, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches square.

Measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the edge. With a running stitch sew a pink silk thread from top edge to the bottom. Be sure to have the thread the length of the chiffon and be most careful not to take a back stitch for then the thread could not be drawn up later. Sew a second gathering thread 1 inch from the first, and so on until 5 such threads have been run in the length of the chiffon. Join the end by turning one side in $\frac{1}{8}$ inch and let overlap $\frac{1}{8}$ inch on the other. Hold in place with the same running stitch you used with the other 5 threads. Turn the top edge in $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and gather up and hold with 3 or 4 tight stitches. Draw



each gathering thread carefully to form the petals. Finish off securely. Turn the edge of chiffon in and gather edge up tightly. Bring the needle up through the cotton to the top side of rose 3 or 4 times. French knots of yellow silk may be made for the stamens or you may use about 6 or 8 heads of the commercial stamens. Sew these in place at center and cut the thread ends of stamens away. A tiny leaf of green shaded picot ribbon makes a good finish. If you wish to add a little sachet, cut a circle of sheet wadding $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, open and put sachet between the layers. Cover this wadding with a circle of pink silk $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

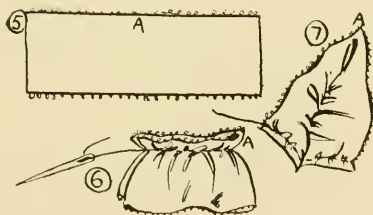
Turn edges in all around and gather. Place this over the wadding and sachet and draw the threads and fasten them securely. Sew the finished chiffon rose to this scented pad.



Art. XXX, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4.

LEAVES

Cut a piece of ribbon 1 inch wide and 2 inches long. Hold the center of the ribbon with left thumb and finger. Bring the cut end of the ribbon to the lower edge of ribbon. This gives you the selvage edge on the center top of leaf. Gather at base and finish with a few tight stitches.



Art. XXX, Figs. 5, 6, 7.

American Beauty Rose

ARTICLE XXXI

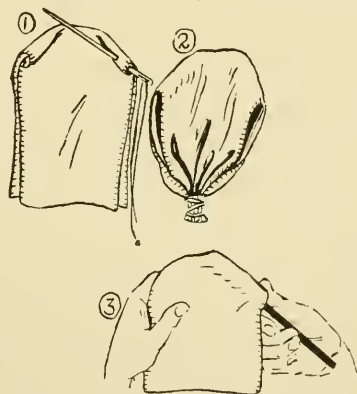


THE petals for this rose are always cut double the width of the ribbon used. If the ribbon is 1 inch wide cut the petals 2 inches long. For the 5 double petals cut 5 nine-inch pieces of ribbon. Fold the petal double, turn

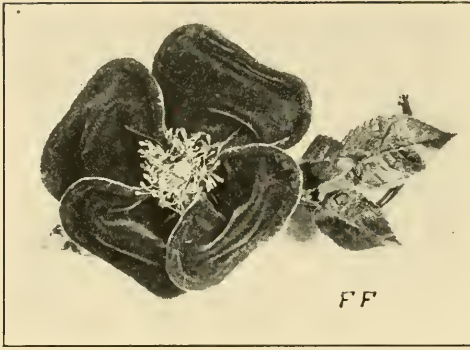
the corner of the top edge by rolling slightly (Art. XXXI, Fig. 1). Hold by taking 3 or 4 tiny stitches but do not allow the stitches to come through to the front of the petal. Shape petal at base with 2 or 3 folds, always have the selvage edge up (Art. XXI, Fig. 2). This gives the desired cup shape. Sew with silk to match the velvet. The five outside petals are 4 inches long. Trim the corners slightly rounding. Draw them between the blade of scissors and thumb to roll them back. Shape and sew base same as other petals. Assemble petals by sewing through the stamens at the base between the stem wire and the wire holding the heads of stamens. Arrange stamens as for (Art. XXII, Figs. 2, 3, 4).

Have the first 2 petals opposite each other, the next 3 sew to the first 2 at the base and have evenly lapped. Then sew the five single petals to the last three and have each one overlap the one before by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The stem may be a commercial rubber stem, cut it $\frac{1}{4}$ inch shorter than the wire stem. To cover stitches cut a circle of velvet ribbon and run stem wire through it for the spray or run stem through a commercial calyx and hold this to the flower with a bit of glue.

Secure 1 or 2 branches of commercial leaves to the stem wire with a small piece of winding wire, then insert the wire ends into the rubber stem. Hold in place by turning up $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of the stem wire at the end of the rubber tubing. Shape stem and arrange leaves artistically.



Art. XXXI, Figs. 1, 2, 3.



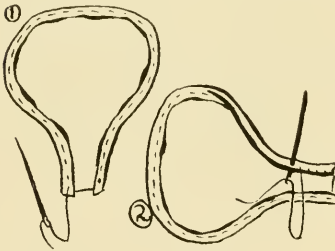
Velvet Poppy

ARTICLE XXXII

PLACE tissue paper over diagram 14 and trace off pattern of petals, Plate III. This flower measures 4 inches across the top.

Turn the raw edge of each petal back $\frac{1}{8}$ inch and baste. Cut pieces of spool

wire 2 inches longer than length around petal. Hold the wire against the petal and turn the edge over the wire and hem the edge on the wrong side. Take a tiny stitch so that it will not show on the right side (Art. XXXII, Figs. 1, 2).



Art. XXXII, Figs. 1, 2.

Assemble a small amount of stamens around a fancy pep (Art. VII, Figs. 1, 2). Shape the petals at base with 2 or 3 pleats and sew each petal to the stamens. Place the first with the second opposite, then the third and fourth. A circle of velvet can be glued on back to take the place of a calyx or a commercial calyx can be used. The stem wire and foliage may be slipped into a rubber stem.

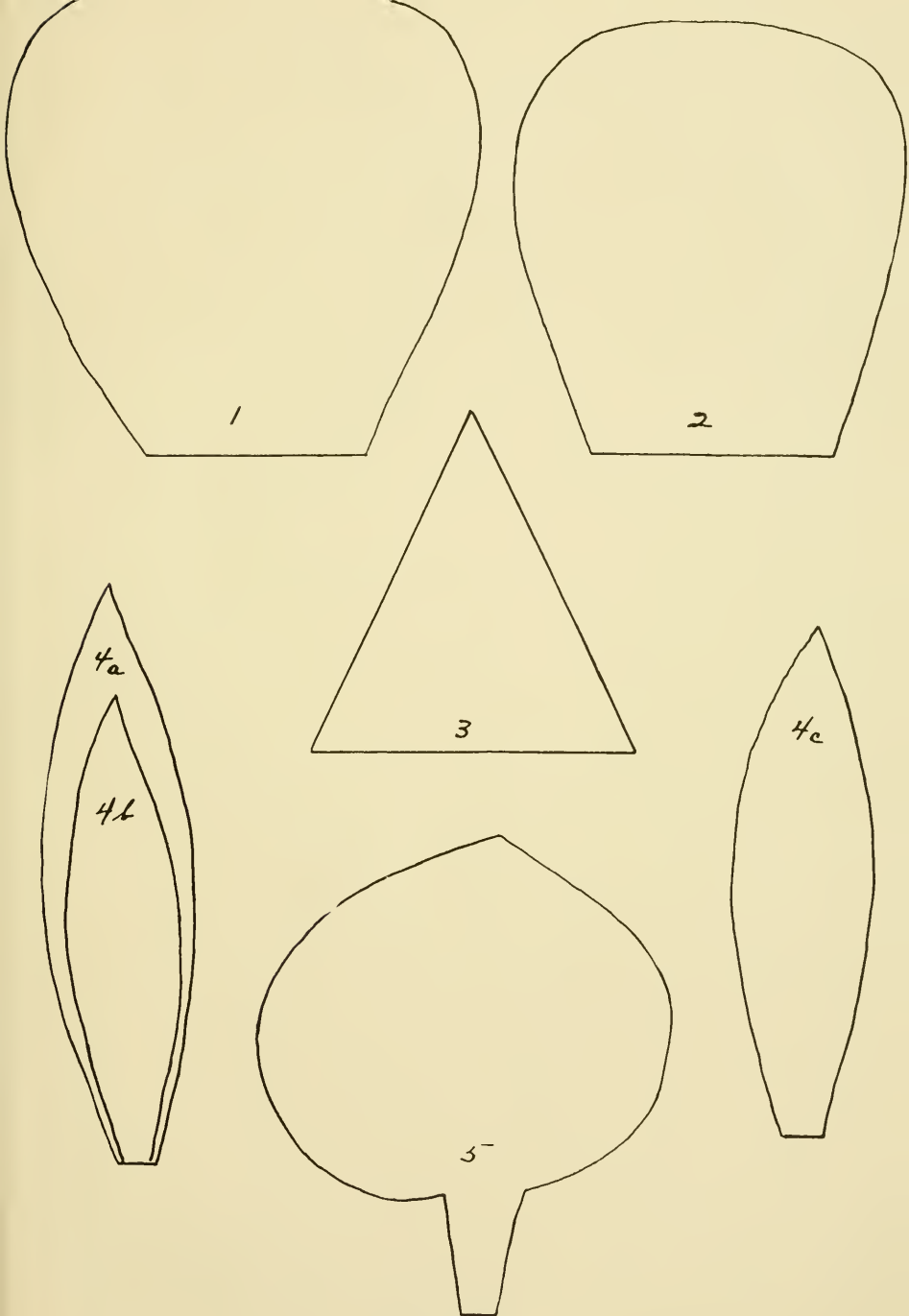


PLATE I

NOTE—The above drawings and those on the three following pages are for medium sized flowers. Larger or smaller flowers may be made by increasing or decreasing the size of these patterns.

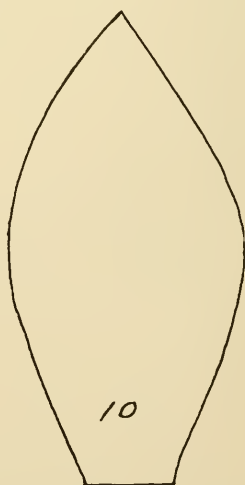
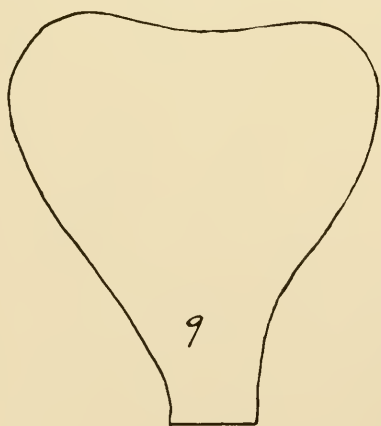
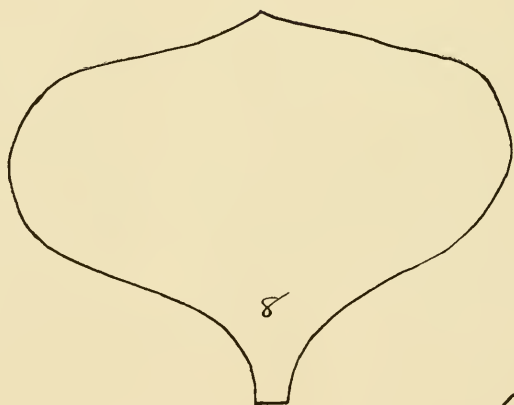
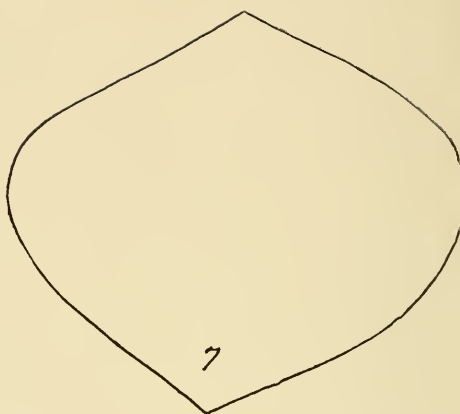
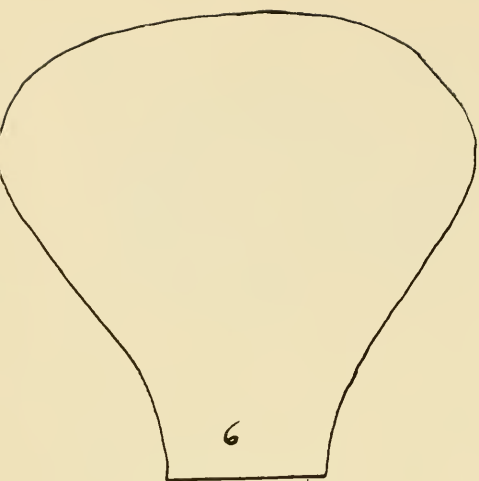


PLATE II

[50]

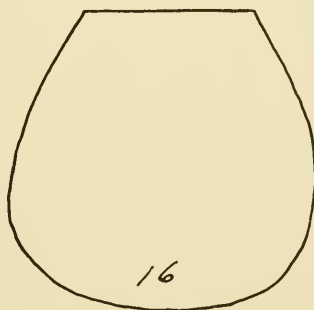
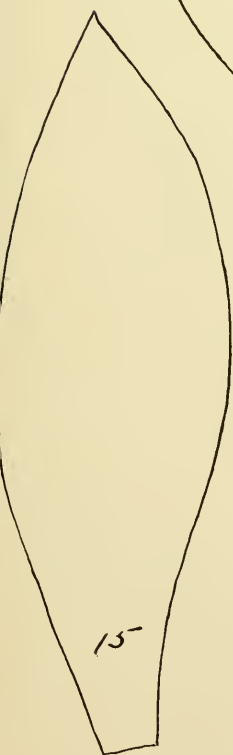
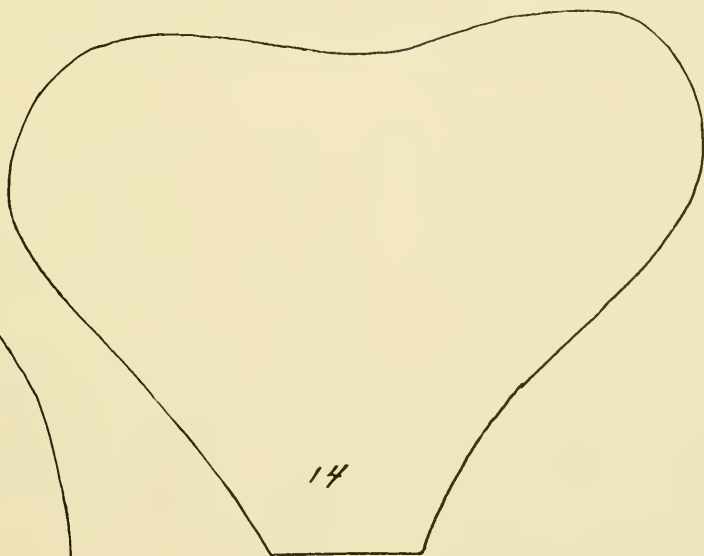
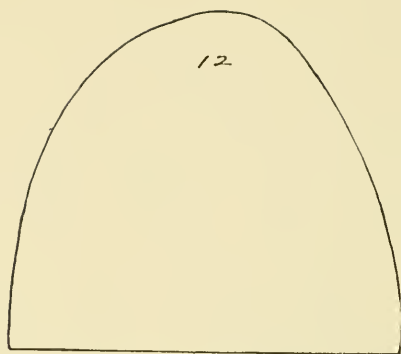
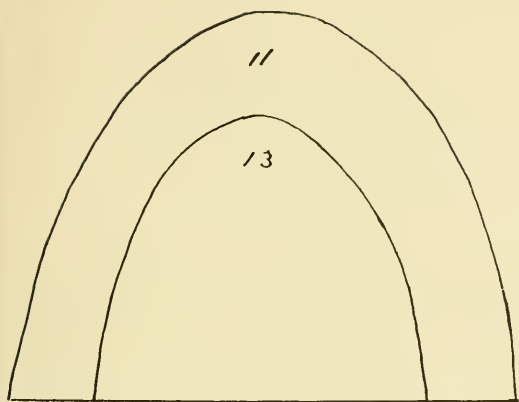
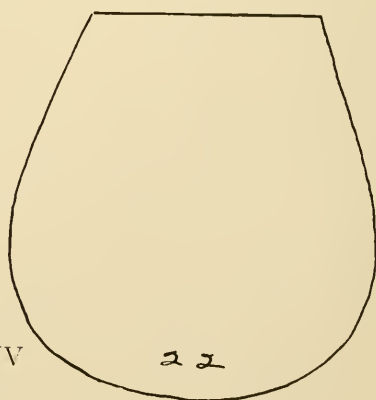
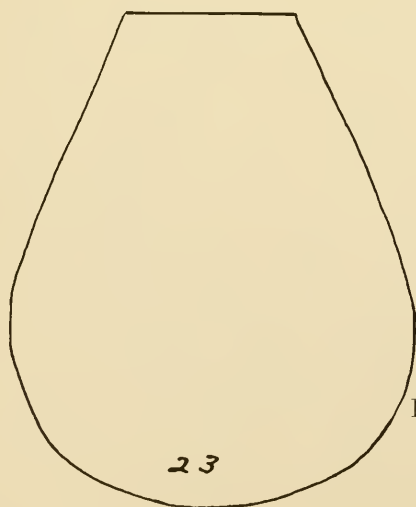
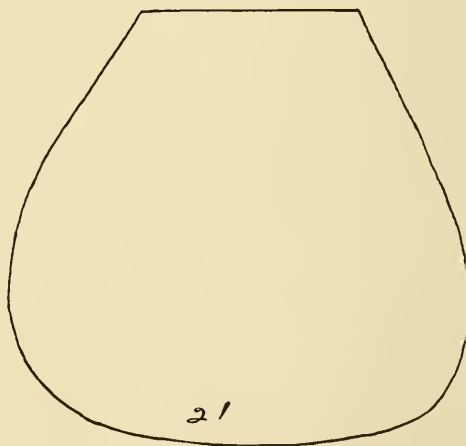
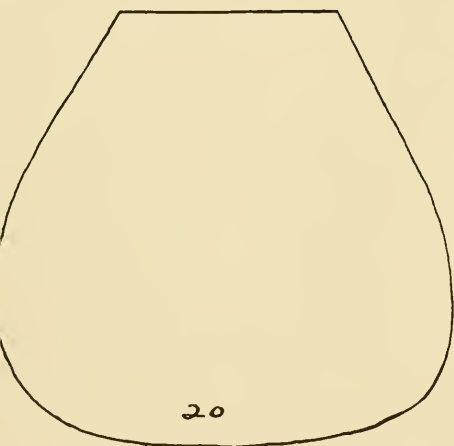
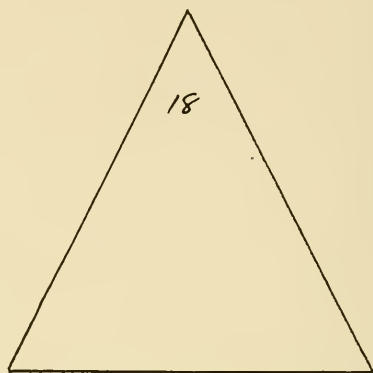
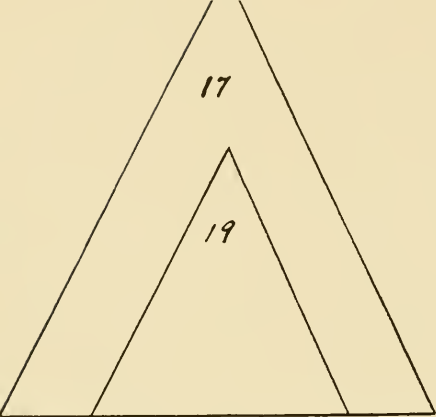


PLATE III
[51]



MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR FLOWER MAKING

THE list of supplies given below corresponds with the list compiled by Mr. Mark Jacobs, 235 Greene Street, New York City, a wholesale merchant of flower-making materials. Through his courtesy, people, unable to obtain the necessary flower-making materials in small towns, may order direct from Mr. Jacobs. Knowing the difficulties that one sometimes experiences, he has kindly consented to pay prompt and efficient attention to all requests, accompanied by money order.

STEMS

Chenille	@ \$2.50	Gross Yds.
Green Rubberized Tape	@ 1.50	Roll
Brown Rubberized Tape	@ 1.00	Roll
Green Winding Fiber Silk	@ 1.00	Large Spool
Poppy Tubing	@ .25	Doz. Yds.
Bronze Rose Tubing	@ .05	Yd.
Large Rough Rubber Tubing	@ .06	Yd.

CENTERS

Stamens—Yellow, White, Poppy	@ \$.35	Doz. Bunches
Fancy Colored Stamens—French Blue, Light Blue, Light Green, Pink, Cerise, Light and Dark Rose, Lavender, Brown and Black	@ .50	Doz. Bunches
Gold and Silver Stamens	@ .25	Each Bunch
Peps—Lily, Daisy, Geranium, Pansy, Lilac, Silver Lily, Blue and Silver, and many other combinations of colors	@ .35 to .50	Each Bunch

WIRE

Green Stem Wire	@ \$.95	Lb.
White Covered Wire	@ .85	Large Spool
Winding or Tying Wire	@ .50	Lb.
No. 36 Tying Wire	@ .20	Small Spool

SUNDRIES

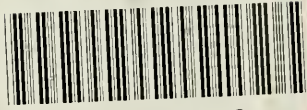
No. 2 Rubber Sprays	@ \$.75	Gross
No. 4 Rubber Sprays	@ 1.25	Gross
Rose Cups—Small Size (5 Gross to a Box)	@ .75	Box
Rose Cups—Large Size (5 Gross to a Box)	@ 1.00	Box
Pincers	@ .25	
No. 91 Cotton Molds	@ .75	Gross

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